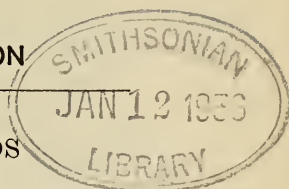


PROCEEDINGS
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FOUR NEW AMERICAN CHILOPODS

RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN

The following species of chilopods are herewith described as new.

Scolopendridae

Scolopendra malkini new species

Color light testaceous brown.

Head without sulci. smooth and non-punctate. Antennae composed of 30-31 articles.

First tergite with a deep cervical sulcus but with no longitudinal sulci. The other tergites from the second to the penult bisulcate. Last tergite with no median sulcus, its caudal margin conspicuously convex or arcuate.

Prehensors with plate smooth and without a transverse sulcus; prosternal teeth 4 +4, the two innermost on each side fused except at tips.

Last coxae each with a conical process which bears six spinules; caudal margin of coxa ectad of the process also with a spinule.

Prefemur of anal legs with a short, distally rounded, process at inner distal corner, bearing above 4-6 spinules; numerous spinules on mesal and ventral surface, these forming 5-6 longitudinal series with 5-7 spinules in each series; the other joints without spinules.

Legs one to twenty with a tarsal spine.

Length, 45 mm.

Locality.—Mexico: Sonora, Estero de Sargente, 25 mm. south of Desemboque. One specimen taken August 12, 1953 by Borys Malkin (#95).

Structurally this species is near to *S. pachygnatha* Pocock, which was described from Zacatecas. It differs in the more numerous articles of the antennae and in having a well developed conical caudal process on the last coxae as well as in the spining of the anal legs.

Chilenophilidae

Cheiletha phoenix new species

Sides of head parallel over middle portion of length, curving at ends to the straight posterior and anterior margins. Head longer than wide in the ratio 7:5. No frontal suture evident.

Basal plate trapeziform, about as wide posteriorly as the greatest width of the head. Prehensors much exposed from above, the claws when closed surpassing the end of the first antennal article; claw with a conical tooth at base and a blunt tooth present at distal end of femuroid; prosternum with two rounded tubercles on anterior margin, these small; no sclerotic lines on prosternum.

One clypeal spot which is distinctly areolate. Lateral pieces of labrum meeting in front of the middle piece as usual. First maxillae with two pairs of long sensory lappets.

Dorsal plates bisulcate and punctate. Sternites with a median sulcus; strongly punctate, the punctae subdensely arranged. Ventral pores not detected.

Spiracles all circular, the first decidedly larger than the second.

Last ventral plate moderately wide, its sides straight and converging caudad. Coxal pores about nine on each side, arranged in a subelletic line along margin of sternite and middle of coxal surface.

Anal pores present.

Pairs of legs in the female holotype, 57.

Length, about 26 mm.

Locality.—Arizona: Phoenix, South Mts. One female taken April 10, 1953.

This species differs from *C. alaska*, the genotype, in having the teeth of the labrum much stouter, the fewer coxal pores and their arrangement.

Cheiletha kincaidi new species

General color yellow, with head and prehensors chestnut.

Basal plate overlapped by the cephalic, about as wide posteriorly as the head where widest. Prehensors much exposed from above as in the other known species, the claws when closed surpassing the distal end of the first antennal article. Anterior margin of the prosternum unarmed; a small tooth at distal end of femuroid and one at base of claw, the intermediate joints each with each with a minute or abortive denticle.

The lappets of the first maxillae two on each side, these especially long and conspicuous. Coxae of the second maxillae connected at the middle only by a narrow, finely areolate isthmus.

Dorsal plates bisulcae, smooth.

All spiracles circular, the first much larger than the second.

A few of the most anterior sternites angularly produced behind, the angle more or less overlapped by the succeeding plate.

Last ventral plate long and narrow, narrowing caudad. Coxal pores about twelve, one more isolated in caudal position, the others chiefly along sternite and tergite, leaving the median part of the surface usually free of pores.

Anal pores present.

Pairs of legs, 47-49.

Length, 25-27 mm.

Locality.—Washington: Ocean Park. Three specimens taken July 22, 1954, by Professor Trevor Kincaid, for whom the species is named.

Ethopolidae

Ethopolys bipunctatus insulatus new subspecies

Body showing very little pigment, faintly yellowish.

Ocelli unpigmented; 1—4, 3, 3, with the single ocellus large, the others very small. Antennae long, composed of twenty long, slender articles.

Prosternal teeth very small, 3-6 + 6-3, the outer three separated from the others by a diastema, the innermost tooth of the outer three minute and the innermost tooth of the inner group also minute and located down the margin of the median sinus.

Anal legs long and unmodified in the male; ventral spines 1, 1, 3, 1, 1,

the dorsal spines 1, 0, 2, 1, 0 with the claw armed with an accessory claw. Penult legs with ventral spines 1, 0, 2, 2, 2; the dorsal spines 1, 0, 2, 1, 1; an accessory claw present.

Dorsal plates rugose, none with posterior angles produced.

Coxal pores small and multiseriate in the usual manner.

Length, about 11 mm.

Locality.—Utah: Stansbury Island, in "Spider Cave." One male taken November 8, 1952.

In the proportionately great length of antennae agreeing with *E. bipunctatus* but a much smaller species which also differs, e.g., in having three teeth ectad of the diastema in the prosternal series instead of two, etc. It is, however, of not more than subspecific rank.